FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE PRAGUE SESSION

Text of Communique

For the Moscow TASS English text of the communique issued by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee meeting in Prague, April 6-7, see the 8 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 1.

Ministers' Departure

LD071501 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The following left Czechoslovakia today after attending the session of the Warsaw Pact member states' foreign ministers: Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR; and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague they were seen off by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

PRC OFFICIAL SAYS ECONOMIC GROUP VISITS TIRANA

OW071645 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 7 (AFP) -- A Chinese economic delegation is currently in Albania, the first contact between Beijing and Tirana since their July 1978 rift. A Foreign Trade Ministry spokesman said here today that a team of Chinese trade experts were in Tirana on "standard commercial business." He refused to give further details on the visit which began in total secrecy, probably in late March.

By sending an economic delegation to Tirana, China apparently wants to sound out prospects for a resumption of bilateral economic ties, analysts said.

SUPERPOWERS' MILITARY EQUILIBRIUM PLANS CITED

AU071230 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 7 Apr 83

["Appeal To Further Strengthen NATO and Warsaw Pact" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 7 (ATA) -- In an article published in the review of NATO command, the commander-in-chief of the NATO forces in Europe, Bernard Rogers, calls on to further strengthen the military potential of this aggressive pact, laying the stress on the nuclear weapons.

Bringing as arguments "the military equilibrium", the increase of Soviet forces and those of the rival military grouping, the Warsaw Treaty, he admits that "only through a rapid action with nuclear weapons, NATO will be able to guarantee the victory in a possible war", between the two blocs.

Rogers' statements express the aims of NATO generals to continue the road of the strengthening of military potential, particularly the nuclear one. They are made at time when a broad protest movement has burst out in Western Europe. Millions of people take part in this movement. They demand the banning of the deployment of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as the banning of any other military activity of the superpowers.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty began in the capital of Czechoslovakia. The meeting is examining questions that have to do with the decisions adopted in Prague in January this year with regard to the so-called military equilibirum with the aggressive NATO Pact.

In an article published in the Soviet newspaper of the Army KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, Kulikov, stressed that at the meeting of January in Prague, the member countries of this pact have agreed to further strengthen the forces to cope with the military reinforcement of NATO. The Warsaw Pact, the article says, "will spare neither forces nor means to prevent the military superiority of the Americans". For this aim, the Russian marshal stresses, the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty must keep to the proper level their military preparations.

TRIAL OF ITALIAN NATIONALS CONTINUES IN SOFIA

AU071955 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA) -- The trial against Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin continued here today by reading out the three photo-experts' report. The two Italian nationals are indicted on a charge of collecting information of military nature in order to have it passed on to a foreign state or organization.

According to the experts' report, the photographic cameras brought by Farsetti and Trevisin to Bulgaria and the 43 films [words indistinct] preparedness for universal. The (?three) cameras -- Yashika, Nikon and Canon -- are professional ones and can take photographs of [words indistinct] conditions and at top picture quality.

Notwithstanding the routine, the court complied with the request of Paolo Farsetti's defense lawyer and allowed Farsetti to put his own questions to the experts.

The prosecuting magistrate dismissed the Peevs couple living in Finland as witnesses on considerations of sufficient clarification of the circumstances on the case without their testimony. Since it turns out impossible to interrogate Aldo Duci and Paolo Peruzzi by delegation -- a legal assistance treaty between Bulgaria and Italy is non-existent -- the court ruled them out of the witnesses' list.

The court took no action on Farsetti's request for a confrontation with Trevisin since no substantial [word indistinct] have been found in their testimony and any further clarification of controversial facts and circumstances is redundant.

The court accepted the written evidence produced by Farsetti which characterize his personality as well as numerous pictures taken (?during his travels) Farsetti's [word indistinct], however, it was only in Bulgaria where he shot military sites.

This (?was the end) of the judicial inquiry. The court debates are to open tomorrow by the pleading of the prosecuting magistrate.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM PRAGUE PACT CONFERENCE

AU071931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, has returned home from Prague where he had attended the regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov.

LILOV ATTENDS PLEVEN COMMITTEE SESSION

AU071930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Summary] A session of the BCP okrug committee was held in Pleven today. "Aleksandur Lilov attended the session and said in a speech that the BCP Central Committee was highly appraising the initiatives of the Pleven Okrug party organization on strengthening the teams of Communists in the worker's collectives. He also dwelt with the party requirements for further strengthening the labor discipline and high quality of production.

11 FRANCISCAN MONKS ARRESTED NATIONWIDE

NC071324 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Prague, April 7 (AFP) -- Eleven Franciscan monks were arrested in Czechoslovakia last week and charged with "illegal religious activities", dissident sources said here today.

The police action against the Franciscans was nationwide. Fathers Frantisek Kubicek, Alois Moc, Jiri Tuma, and Ales Zlamal were arrested in Prague, Frantisek Pometlo and Jiri Mazenec Pilsen, in the western part of the country, Fathers Bystrik, and Jaroslav Brazda in Kosice, in southern Czechoslovakia, and Fathers Anton Smid, Peter Rucka and Anton Globasnia in Bratislava, also in the south.

The Franciscan order is not officially recognized by the Czechoslovakian Government but several of those arrested were considered by authorities as priests.

Vatican Order Protests

LD071529 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Rome -- Fr John Vaughn, superior general of the Francisan Friars-Minor, speaking in the name of all Franciscans, has sent a telegram to Mr Gustav Husak, president of Czechoslovakia, protesting the arrest of 20 Franciscans, as well as house searches carried out by the national police during Holy Week. A statement issued by the order's justice and peace commission says that 20 friars-minor were arrested in different parts of Cechoslovakia. After interrogation 15 were released. Among the five still in custody are the provincial superior, Frantisek Kubicek. They are accused of illegal religious activity and possession of banned religious material. Religious orders in Czechoslovakia are not legally recognized and all religious activity is under government surveillance and control.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES GROMYKO ON APPOINTMENT

LD252246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union. He congratulated him on his appointment as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

HUSAK, OFFICIALS SEND CONDOLENCES TO HULA FAMILY

LD030911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a personal letter of condolences to Dagmar Hulova and her family on the death of Comrade Vaclav Hula. He has voiced in it his deep sorrow at the sudden departure of her husband, a member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, a deputy federal premier and deputy of the Federal Assembly, a selfless party and public official who spared no effort at any time in his work for the CPCZ and for the development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, too, have sent letters of condolences on Comrade Vaclav Hula's death to his wife.

MEETING WITH RED CROSS ON CAPTIVES IN ANGOLA

LD072109 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Regional representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross Thierry Germond [spelling of name as received] conferred with Chairman of the Federal Committee of the Czechoslovak Red Cross Imrich Hatiar, and deputy chairman of this committee Miloslav Broz on the efforts made to liberate the Czechoslovak citizens abducted in Angola, during his visit to Prague on April 5-7. The representatives of the Red Cross International Committee was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda. They considered the issues connected with the liberation of the Czechoslovak captives and agreed on further joint action.

LEADERS ATTEND PRAGUE RALLY FOR MARX ANNIVERSARY

LD072147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The working people of the Czechoslovak capital and of the Central Bohemian region paid tribute to the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centenary of the death of the genial thinker, theoretician, and revolutionary, Karl Marx, today at the festive rally in the Smetana Theater in Prague.

The rally, which was arranged by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Prague City Party Committee, and the Central Bohemian Regional Party Committee, was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the party Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin; member of the party Central Committee Secretariat Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other figures of our political and public life.

A speech was delivered by Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

BILAK ATTENDS INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE

LD080903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] A conference of Communists began at the Federal Ministry of Interior today, attended by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The main issues of the report and the discussion were, in particular, the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress as regards the security policy of the party and the socialist state, the tasks of security forces in the struggle against ideological subversion, some negative phenomena in our society, and the education of members of the security forces.

Comrade Vasil Bilak spoke in the afternoon discussion about the current tasks of the Communists in the fulfillment of the line of the 16th party congress, the issues of of development of international relations, and the tasks of the state administration ensuing from them. At the same time he praised the responsible work of the members of the public security forces and the troops of the Ministry of Interior in the defense and protection of the socialist homeland.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES MORAVIAN TU MEETING 6 APRIL

LD062114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] A regional meeting of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement enterprise committee chairmen in Ostrava today dealt with the contribution of trade union bodies and organizations in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th All-Trade Union Congress in Northern Moravia.

Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, thanked the North Moravian trade union officials for their initiative and responsible stance in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. He also spoke about the necessity for every official to learn (?to analyze the causes of problems), find solutions, and apply them.

When he spoke about the growth of trade unions' authority, he mentioned the significance of joint deliberations of trade union bodies and economic management of enterprises.

He also spoke about the unjustified stagnation of the movement of comprehensive rationalization brigades and called for the accelerated activization of these collectives, which, in enterprises, significantly contribute to the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of production and to the improvement of the work environment, and also play a role in educating others.

TRAVEL FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATION EXPLAINED

AU071204 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Interview with Jozef Misovic, managing clerk of the Czechoslovak State Bank's main institute for the Slovak Socialist Republic, by SMENA staff journalist Rudolf Prochazka: "In Pursuit of Health and Knowledge"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Will you satisfy all foreign currency applicants?

[Answer] There is no limit to foreign currency for applicants wishing to travel to the socialist countries. We also will satisfy all those interested in visiting Yugoslavia, provided they lodged their applications for an allocation of foreign currency within the prescribed deadline, that is, before 10 February 1983. We will satisfy 33 percent of those applicants for allocations of foreign currency in respect to the nonsocialist countries, who have not visited those countries privately before. As private travel we regard: travel by an individual on a foreign currency allocation, travel organized by travel agencies, travel for medical treatment abroad through Slovakoterma, and recreation abroad sponsored by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

[Question] Last year there were certain restrictions as regards travel to Hungary. What is the situation like prior to the upcoming season?

[Answer] On the Hungarian side's proposal a certain firm annual limit of forints has been agreed on for travel to Hungary. To enable all those who are interested in travelling to the Hungarian People's Republic to do so, all bank and nonbank [mimobankove] currency exchanges have been selling forints for 1-2 journeys annually since the beginning of the year. The mandatory amount for the first day is 250 forints, for each additional day 150 forints, with a maximum of 1,900 forints for any journey.

In the busy season this limit goes up to 2,500 forints. The minimum sale is for 3 days, that is, 550 forints.

[Question] And how about the trips to the Hungarian People's Republic organized by travel agencies?

[Answer] During excursions organized by travel agencies, these supply -- according to the extent of services provided -- the participants with pocket money ranging from 100-200 forints a day. There is no limit to the length of these excursions. Travel agencies can even organize 1-day trips to the Hungarian People's Republic on condition that they provide the participants with some other services in addition to transportation.

[Question] What is the procedure when applying for an exceptional allocation of foreign currency?

[Answer] The bank will only accept applications from those citizens who have not yet visited the nonsocialist states privately. This restriction obviously does not apply to Yugoslavia, which is a socialist state. For repeated journeys we can issue an allocation of foreign currency only in those cases that are strictly enumerated in the valid regulations: attending a relative's funeral, attending a wedding -- parents, brothers and sisters -- official business, visiting immediate relatives -- ailing, old, or impecunious persons -- on the basis of an authenticated invitation. In cases like these, the branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank accept applications for an allocation of foreign currency even beyond the set deadline, but they must be accompanied by all the authenticated documents. Applications for an allocation of foreign currency for tourist purposes will not be accepted beyond the set deadline.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR SPARTACUS GAMES 1985 ISSUED

AU070843 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 83 p 1

[CTK report: "The Czechoslovak Spartacus Games in 1985: They Will Be Held in Honor of the 40th Anniversary of Our Fatherland's Liberation by the Soviet Army"]

[Summary] Prague, 5 Apr (CTK) -- "The extraordinary session of the Central Committee Presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education," attended by "CPCZ Central Committee representatives and the representatives of social organizations, institutions, and branches involved in the mass development of physical education in the CSSR," was held on 5 April 1983 in Prague. It was chaired by Antonin Himl, chairman of the union's Central Committee, and it discussed the proposal to issue a call for the Czechoslovak Spartacus Games 1985 to be held "in honor of the 40th anniversary of t' national liberation fight of our peoples and our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army."

The call was issued in the name of the union's Central Committee, the Central Trade Union Council, the Socialist Youth Union, the Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation With the Army (SVAZARM) and the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, as well as the Czech and Slovak Ministries of Education.

The declared purpose of the games is to "lead the gymnasts, athletes, and tourists to active physical education and a greater share in fulfilling the demanding tasks of the development of the socialist society"; it will show "the results achieved in the advance of physical and paramilitary education" and it will be a "manifestation of the political, economic and cultural maturity of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the tribute paid by all our people to the Communist Party, and the expression of our pride in our socialist fatherland. It will express the support given by our peoples to the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community, and it will contribute toward cooperation with the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world."

"The center of gravity" of the games will be in mass programs in localities and districts.

LIQUIDATION OF BRIBERY, CORRUPTION URGED

LD052133 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Some of our good results are being negatively influenced by certain antisocial phenomena, for example, by bribery and corruption. This theme is now commented on by Frantisek Doktor.

[Begin Doktor recording] Every day the press carries court reports and articles dealing with criminality. When reading about this sort of thing, we are particularly annoyed to learn about stealing -- whether it concerns public or provate property. However, there is also the persistent problem of bribery and corruption. Of course, in principle we are against this demonstration of small-town mentality; of course, we condemn that sort of thing; but on occasions, when we want to achieve or get whatever we may have set out mind to, we conveniently forget about morals and offer a bribe. For this reason, it is not easy to fight bribery. Usually, two are involved: he who bribes and he who is bribed. But who will bribe a miner, a foundryman, a woman working in a textile mill or a milkmaid and other honest working people? Thanks to our narrow-minded fellow-citizen, who has always been after something for nothing and who have not changed even under socialism, these people, who courageously fulfill their work duties and whose work benefits us all, find themselves in a helpless situation: either pay up, or have nothing. Yes, bribery has established itself even in consumer-supplier relations!

In order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against bribery, the Slovak government, 2 years ago, adopted special Resolution No 130 requesting the preparation, realization and overseeing of active measures against this ill in state and economic bodies and organizations, an improvement in the work of the control and auditing bodies, and a more effective impact on public opinion and the legal awareness of the people. Two weeks ago, the Slovak Committee of People's Control assessed the fulfilment of this resolution. It noted certain good results in the fight against bribery. However, the review disclosed bribery in the health service, in housing enterprises, services and even in funeral parlors, where this question is a very delicate one indeed as someone paying their last respects can be particularly humiliated.

What, then, is the problem? Are we helpless in the face of bribery? Shall we allow others to get richer at our expense and humiliate us in the process in the future too? Are we always going to be defeated by this thing called bribery? Surely not, for bribery, this undesirable phenomenon, harms not only individuals but the entire society. Ir is our duty to liquidate it and those who sponge on the heroic work of the people.

GROWING CONSUMPTION OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS NOTED

AU070847 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Alena Svobodova, MD, in the "Daily for our Health" column: "To Live Without Habit-Forming Substances"]

[Excerpt] The growing consumption of habit-forming drugs in the postwar period is alarming. In the last 25 years, the consumption of alcoholic beverages in our country has increased from 4.5 liters of pure alcohol to almost 10 liters per capita and per year. The consumption of cigarettes was 1,250 per capita and per year 25 years ago, now it is 1,900. The consumption of coffee has increased from 0.2 kg to almost 1.5 kg for every CSSR citizen (including babies and children). The consumption of analgesics -- drugs causing insensibility to pain -- has increased many times over, with regard to some types it has increased more than 20 times!

Most people who cannot live without habit-forming substances tend to get rapidly accustomed to others -- smokers, for example, often excessively drink alcohol and use more medical drugs (they suffer more frequently from headache). The abuse of drugs is then taken over by children from their parents. Smokers rear their children to become smokers. This is how the epidemic of the abuse of habit-forming substances keeps spreading.

BRIEFS

HRUSKOVIC CHAIRS CPSL MEETING -- Today Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, chaired a session of the CPSL Economic Commission. It discussed topical problems in implementing the tasks stemming from the 16th CPCZ Congress' and CPSL Congress' resolutions. It critically assessed the implementation of the purposeful and consistent economies program at all levels of management during the 7th 5-year plan and discussed further progress in more purposefully deepening and implementing measures that will be more efficient in this sphere, within the framework of the measures for better quality management. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Apr 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR DEFENSE MINISTER

Hoffmann Toast at Luncheon

AU071433 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Toast of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, at luncheon for Marshal of the Soviet Union Dimitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, in Berlin on 5 April]

[Text] Highly esteemed Dimitriy Fedorovich! Dear Soviet comrades! Comrades generals, admirals, and officers! Dear comrades!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council of the GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker, on behalf of all members of the National People's Army [NVA], I most cordially welcome once again the USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, and all marshals, generals, admirals and officers of the glorious Soviet Army and Navy accompanying him.

New Climax of the Comradeship-in-Arms

Your visit, dear Soviet comrades, is an important new step on the way of friendship, of class brotherhood, and brotherhood-in-arms of our two states and armies. It constitutes a new climax in the fraternal relations.

During your stay we will, we are convinced of that, have very useful and constructive talks and take concrete measures for the further reliable military protection of our peoples and states from the aggressive machinations of imperialism.

Although time is short, we will ask you to meet with working people and soldiers of our country in order to see for yourselves that everywhere among the people of the GDR and its youth there is a deep feeling of friendship for the Soviet people and the battle-tested Soviet Army.

To Determinedly Check the Danger of War

Especially now our people feel how much depends on close solidarity with the Soviet Union. They attach great hopes to our fraternal alliance, since they see in it the decisive barrier to the confrontation course of the United States and NATO, and because they know that these activities and the growing threat of war can only be stopped if the socialist states and their armies act as one and with cohesion.

By expanding the comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, by strengthening the core of this comradeship-in-arms, education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the uniform combat training, combat service, and work in the duty system, and by working even more closely with the comrades of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, we are fulfilling the higher tasks of the struggle for peace and the protection of socialism.

The members of the NVA, I can assure you, Dear Comrade Ustinov, regard the class brotherhood and brotherhood-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Army as one of those

decisive prerequisites which prevent imperialism in the eighties and forever in the future from again achieving military-strategic superiority.

We -- from soldier to minister -- will do our best to fulfill our internationalist duty in this friendly alliance.

Useful Talks and Cordial Meetings

We are particularly pleased with your visit, esteemed Dimitriy Fedorovich, dear Soviet comrades, and wish you a pleasant stay in the GDR, and useful talks and cordial meetings among socialist comrades-in-arms.

Let us drink, dear comrades:

-- To our guests, to the welfare of the USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, and all members of the Soviet military delegation!

-- To the Marxist-Leninist parties of our states and their highest representatives, the Comrades Yuriy Andropov and Erich Honecker!

-- To the well-being of all people present here!

Speeches at Award Ceremony

LD071938 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] A festive function took place this afternoon at the GDR Council of State where Erich Honecker presented high state awards to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and other members of the Soviet military delegation. Siegried Weiskoenig reports:

[Begin recording] [Wieskoenig] Erich Honecker welcomes the high-ranking Soviet guests in the foyer of the reception room at the GDR Council of State. Erich Honecker and Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov and the members of the Soviet military delegation shake hands cordially. This ceremony is attended by other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, including Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense. The Soviet military delegation has been in our republic since Tuesday morning, and several friendly meetings have taken place over the past days that were characterized by the close class alliance and brotherhood-in-arms between our two fraternal countries and their armed forces. This afternoon a meeting is taking place with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the National Defense Council of the GDR.

Erich Honecker, the high-ranking Soviet guests, and the other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo who will be attending the award ceremony, are now entering the reception room of the GDR Council of State, where, at the start of the ceremony, Erich Honecker is now beginning his speech:

[Honecker] Dear Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov. It is a great pleasure and honor to award you the Karl Marx Order, the highest award of our state, on the recommendation of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State, in tribute to your outstanding services to the strengthening of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR, to the class alliance and brotherhood-in-arms between our armed forces, and to the cause of socialism and peace.

We are honoring you in this way as an important official of the party and country of Lenin whose whole political way of life is characterized by devoted and creative activity for our common communist ideals, for the strengthening and consolidation of the Soviet Union, and for the defense of peace and socialism. As the son of a working class family, heeding the call of the party early in his life, you have always devoted all your power and knowledge energetically and purposefully to the flourishing and the defense of the socialist homeland. It is a deed of peace of incalculable value which, through the USSR's immense efforts, has broken the military superiority of imperialism and created an approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Without this historic achievement the longest period of peace in our century would be unthinkable in Europe. This approximate military-strategic parity has been and remains a reliable guarantee for peace. We fully agree with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our comrade and friend Yuriy Andropov, who said recently that we will be doing everything in order to maintain it.

The military power of socialism does not threaten anybody and is not a means for blackmail; rather it serves the defense of the revolutionary achievements of our peoples and their legitimate security interests, and it calls for peace in view of the serious interests, and it calls for peace in view of the serious international situation in which would-be conquerors are pursuing the irresponsible, insane venture of making a worldwide nuclear war possible and winnable. It is indeed lucky for mankind that it has such a strong bastion of peace in the Soviet Union, and that peace is no longer helplessly at the mercy of obstructive warmongers. Firmly anchored in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the GDR will at all times make the necessary contribution toward the reliable protection of socialism and peace. The available military bond between the SED and the CPSU, the friendship between our countries and peoples are the guarantee for our future successful advance.

Dear Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, to whichever post the CPSU Central Committee appointed you, whatever difficult situations you were asked to cope with, you have at all times been selflessly and untiringly active in fulfilling the objectives of the party in the selfless fight for the interests of the working people. This has been and remains typical of your work. As a loyal friend of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil you have shown constant solicitude to our NVA and its development as a modern, socialist coalition army. This has earned you great respect and recognition. Your special merit is that the class alliance and brotherhood-in-arms between the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the NVA is better than ever before and is proving itself as a factor of great fighting strength and combat readiness in the interest of the defense of peace and socialism.

Dear Soviet comrades, I have the pleasure of awarding the Scharnhorst Order to Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Petrov, Chief Marshal Aviation Pavel Kutakhov, Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, and Vice Admiral Engineer Svet Turunov.

I congratulate you cordially on this high award, dear Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, esteemed Soviet comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR. We wish you health, creative power, and new successes in your responsible work for the great cause of communism and the cause of peace. [applause]

[Weikoenig] Erich Honecker now presents Marshal Ustinov with the Karl Marx Order. Erich Honecker and Marshal Ustinov shake hands cordially. Then Marshal Ustinov expresses his thanks for the high awards.

[Ustinov in Russian with superimposed German translation] Please allow me to address a few words to you. Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends: It is with sincere thanks to the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the GDR Government that we accept your country's high awards. We consider these awards as an expression of the inviolable friendship between our parties, peoples, and armies. The GDR awards to representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces represent the brotherhood-in-arms of our armies which together protect the revolutionary achievements of the states of the socialist community. We Communists have no greater duty than to serve this noble cause with great responsibility. The stronger our friendship, the more successfully we shall solve the tasks for the further socioeconomic development of our fraternal countries, and the more reliably the protection of our peoples and the peoples of the whole socialist community will be guaranteed. We will use all our powers toward strengthening the defensive power of the socialist fraternal states and the strengthening of the brotherhood-in-arms of our armies.

Please permit me once again to express my sincere thanks to the leadership of the SED, the GDR Government and you personally, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, for the high awards and cordial words you have spoken to us. Many thanks. [applause] [end recording]

Military Academy Visited

LD071116 East Berlin ADN Internal Service in German 0940 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Dresden, 7 Apr (ADN) -- The Soviet military delegation, led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of defense, paid a visit on 7 April to the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden. Together with Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, the Soviet delegation studied the education and training of officers as highly qualified military officials at this top training establishment of the NVA.

The head of the establishment, Lieutenant General Professor Hans Wiesner, reported that the academy was creatively implementing the SED's military policy and was taking into account the requirements for further developing the GDR socialist Armed Forces under the conditions of the increasingly aggravated class conflict. He said that the fact that officers of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, and Vietnamese People's Army studied at this institution with the auspicious name of Friedrich Engels reflected the constantly deepening class alliance and brotherhood-in-arms between the socialist armed forces.

Marshal Ustinov expressed admiration at the achievements of the officer students and wished them further success.

USSR Embassy Reception Held

LD071941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- At the end of the official visit to the GDR by the USSR military delegation Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov gave a reception on Thursday in the USSR Embassy in Berlin. Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership attended the reception.

In toasts the defence ministers of the USSR and the GDR, Marshal Ustinov and Army General Heinz Hoffmann, praised the visit of the Soviet delegation as a significant event.

Marshal Ustinov said that a useful exchange of views on questions of military cooperation took place during his visit. The friendly relations between the members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR NVA have been further strengthened.

Army General Hoffmann stressed that the socialist community is the most important guarantee that the struggle for peace will be successfully fought also in the coming years. The GDR has taken its place at the side of the Soviet Union in this for all time. Army General Hoffmann requested Marshal Ustinov to convey to all members of the Soviet Armed Forces the combat greetings of the members of the NVA.

SOVIETS PROTEST MISUSE OF FLAG, AGREEMENT

LD071943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- A congress of the German Society of Surgeons is currently taking place in West Berlin. It was convened in this city in contravention of the provisions of the 3 September 1971 Quadripartite Agreement which states that West Berlin is not part of the FRG. The organizers of the congress are trying to create the impression that the Soviet Union has something to do with this illegal event or is even participating in it and, without the consent of the Soviet side, they have raised the national flag of the USSR in front of the building where the conference is taking place.

The Soviet Embassy in the GDR has lodged a protest with the authorities of the United States, Great Britain, and France in West Berlin against the misuse of the Soviet state flag and have pointed out that the Quadripartite Agreement is to be strictly observed.

STOPH, POLISH MINISTER HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

LD061743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Cooperation between the GDR and the PPR, based on the fraternal relations between their Marxist-Leninist parties, as well as with the other CEMA member states has proved itself and has further deepened. This was stated by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the Polish minister for domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec, in agreement during a friendly talk on Wednesday in Berlin. They emphasized the great significance of this cooperation for the securing of peace in Europe.

During the talk the developing of consumer goods trade as well as the deepening of scientific-technological cooperation between the internal trade organs and institutions of both countries was discussed.

MITTAG TO VISIT BONN, HANNOVER FAIR 18 APRIL

DW071023 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- It has been learned from usually well-informed sources that SED Politburo member Dr Guenther Mittag, who is responsible for economic matters, will come to Bonn on 18 April to meet with Minister of Economics Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff. Prior to this meeting, Mittag will visit the Hannover fair.

BUDAPEST ANNOUNCES CURRENCY DEVALUATION

LD080917 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 8 April 83

[Text] The forint has been devalued by 3 percent. A leading official of the Hungarian National Bank said that the reason for this was that the Western countries have slowed down the rate of inflation, while in Hungary there is a certain speeding up in price increases. As a consequence of this, the forint has been devalued by 3 percent in the interest of encouraging exports.

GASPAR ON INABILITY TO MAINTAIN LIVING STANDARD

LD062320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Following the debate at today's session of the National Council of Trade Unions Secretary General Sandor Gaspar made a contribution. Now we cite a few thoughts from his speech:

[Begin Gaspar recording] I would like to speak about one thing. In the debate everyone spoke rather interestingly about his or her own work and there were also signs of optimism. This is very good and also necessary. I agree with those who say that there is no reason to be frightened despite our difficult situation. There is something to be enthusiastic about, even though we are unable to realize tasks in the first quarter of 1983 -- tasks which were part of our official policy in the fourth quarter of 1982.

It is known that we are to maintain the achieved level in living standard. But I dare to state here before the council session that we are unable to maintain the living standard as we envisaged at the end of the last year. We cannot defend it; but we can defend something which is more than that, much more than that. What we can defend is the stability of the system, securing our future, our progress. And this is the essence. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRAGUE 7 APRIL

LD072304 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Prague, April 7 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who attended the two-day session of the Foreign Ministerial Commission of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Prague, returned to Budapest Thursday afternoon and was seen off at Prague airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

On Frigyes Puja's arrival in Budapest, Andrej Barcak, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Budapest was present at the reception at Ferihegy Airport.

PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH CONCLUDES VISIT

AU070936 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 83 p 8

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who paid a visit to our country as head of a delegation at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, has departed our country.

OFFICIAL HINTS AT CONVERTIBILITY OF ZLOTY

AU071155 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Stanislaw Olugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission: "Convertibility of Zloty?"; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Our considerable debts and the tight balance of payments are making it difficult for many enterprises to pay not only for imported supplies but often for small purchases -- for spare parts without which production has to stop. The enterprises that export to the West can obtain hard currencies from their hard currency earnings. But what about the enterprises that cannot do this because they do not export and that need hard currencies to buy elements for products greatly needed by the country?

[Answer] These enterprises may now participate in bidding for the purchase of hard currencies.

[Question] These bids are experimental and on a limited scale as yet. Do you think that it may produce a certain breakthrough just as the allocations of hard currencies have done? Do you think that these bids will be the first attempt to allow a very limited convertibility of the zloty?

[Answer] These bids are just a beginning. Before he can speak about hard currency allocations as harbingers of the convertibility of the zloty, these allocations woul d have to be owned by enterprises. As long as they are merely items listed in hard currency accounts" they are a kind of fiction", even though they may carry interest. What should be done is to enable the socialized enterprises to include their earned hard currency allocations in their real assets and to state the value of these allocations in zlotys. Banks would implement the instructions given to them by the owners of such accounts on a priority basis.

[Question] Do you think it is a kind of paradox that precisely in times of crisis and an acute shortage of hard currencies the door is being very slightly opened to convertibility, whereas nothing of the kind was done during times of prosperity? Of course, we do not have in mind the usual meaning of the term convertibility.

[Answer] Why do you say that the door is being opened very slightly? I think that in some cases we open it too boldly. Certainly this is not the convertibility the average citizen has in mind, even though these actions will also determine whether we are able to return to the practice of exchanging zlotys for foreign currencies for, say, tourist purposes on a limited scale. Not many countries can afford to allow their currencies to be freely exchanged for foreign currencies today.

[Question] What is necessary to ensure that our modest experiment of bidding for hard currencies is successful and that we can open the door to the convertibility of the zloty still further?

[Answer] The road to the convertibility of the zloty is still long and tiresome no doubt, but I do assert that it has been initiated, although I realize that my assertion is controversial. Of the socialist countries Hungary is most advanced in this regard. In our country convertibility is still just a prospect envisaged by the economic reform. At the moment we are not interested in broadly conceived convertibility. We are interested in a flexible system of rationing hard currencies so that the enterprises needing a relatively small amount of hard currencies to meet their most urgent needs do not encounter insurmountable obstacles.

What we are doing is to develop a normal economy. One expression of this tendency is to make it possible to obtain hard currencies for those who earn them through exports or who merit them through highly effective production to meet the country's needs.

[Question] How long do you think it will be necessary to wait for enterprises to amass enough zlotys that would be worth a given amount of hard currencies?

[Answer] The sums figuring in the accounts of hard currency allowances -- the so-called stock -- are already large sums in relation to the value of our annual imports paid for by hard currencies. This first step toward convertibility is due to the implementation of the economic reform. Although the future model provides for a strengthened zloty and then for its convertibility, at present our main efforts should be aimed at ensuring that the new forms of economic management help us eliminate the most troublesome checks on our development. Only when our economy has consolidated and the new system introduced by the economic reform gained in strength will we be able to create a situation in which enterprises will be able to buy on a larger scale the necessary hard currencies for the zlotys they have in their bank accounts.

BEJGER, KALKUS AT MEETING ON MARITIME PROBLEMS

LD080930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Lechoslaw Stafaniak report from Gdansk]

[Text] Maritime economy, which is dominant in the Gdansk region, is currently experiencing the same serious difficulties as the other sectors of the national economy. The first symptoms of this were already noted in the mid-seventies. In view of the present lack of goods, the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia are using only half of their transloading potential. The Polish Ocean Lines has to seek work in transports between foreign ports since the demand for cargo of our foreign trade has seriously fallen. Ship production has dropped to the level of the sixties and fishing is supplying less fish and fewer products to the market.

The failure to utilize the maritime potential complements its progressive decapitalization. The aging trade and fishing fleet urgently needs to be rejuvenated based on purchases at home shipyards. Buildings and equipment based on purchases at home must be modernized. It is hard to count in this case on money from the central budget. Maritime enterprises, which are just about breaking even or are in the red, do not have any money either. The general international situation, links with the entire national economy, insufficient skilled manpower at the Gdansk complex or the lack of appropriate economic and financial system solutions -- which would consider the specific character of the maritime economy, which functions, in conjunction with the world economy -- are responsible for such results.

This is why all maritime activities must consider general economic conditions -- especially the need to economize at every step, including through reducing one's own costs. On the other hand, the interests of the maritime economy ought to be linked more closely with the regional interests in order to ensure a more harmonious development of the social infrastructure.

These issues, among other things, were discussed at today's plenary session of the voivodship party echelon in Gdansk. The session, which was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the party voivodship committee, was also attended by Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Politburo, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej.

OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE

AU311255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Mar 83 p 4

[Slawomir Popowski interview with Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission: "Strategy of the 3-Year Plan -- Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries"; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the 3-year plan tasks regarding economic cooperation with foreign countries?

[Answer] The basic task is to increase exports and to make our economy export-oriented. Without exports we will be unable to earn the funds to pay for the necessary imports and to halt the rate of increase in our debt.

[Question] What are the reasons for the present reorientation of our economic cooperation with foreign countries?

[Answer] Let me restate the common truth: Foreign trade is and will be an important source of our economic development and of the more effective exploitation of our manpower and scientific-technical potential. Foreign trade makes it easier to meet the people's needs. This is why we want to develop our trade with all countries to our advantage and to theirs.

While formulating the principles of the 3-year plan, we had to make allowances for the changed external conditions under which we will have to trade with many capitalist countries and to take into consideration the most recent experience. These conditions are different and worse than those in the seventies. At present we have to expect serious consequences from the policy of political tensions pursued by some Western countries, especially by the Washington administration. This policy, including sanctions against Poland, is being directed against socialist countries. In addition, we have to deal with the economic difficulties in the capitalist and the resulting phenomena in the capitalist credit market. These phenomena, which are hindering international trade, include the high cost of loans, the harsh terms of repayment, the difficulty in obtaining loans, and so on. In this situation the development of our foreign trade can rely primarily on the expansion of comprehensive relations with the socialist countries. This is the aim of our economic strategy.

[Question] How will our trade with the socialist countries develop? What will the lines of our economic cooperation with these countries be?

[Answer] We have now signed the protocols on the coordination of the 1983-85 plans with almost all the socialist countries. These protocols define mutual obligations in the supplies of goods and services and in making payments. We intend to increase these supplies when we sign the annual trade accords and to include these increases in the annual economic plans.

[Question] What about economic cooperation with capitalist countries?

[Answer] Economic and trade cooperation with a large number of capitalist countries is beset by many uncertainties. We make no secret of the fact that we need to increase our exports to these countries in order to overcome the payment barrier which is hindering our imports and, thus, production increases. We also know that we cannot count on more extensive cooperation with those countries.

They make us pay for everything -- pay through the nose at times. Poland can use its income from exports to put aside certain funds to service its foreign debts. However, we cannot agree -- no government would agree -- that repayments of our debts should be so large as to paralyze our economy and undermine the foundations of our existence.

Our position is clear: Each time our exports to the creditor countries increase, the repayment of our debts will also increase. Our creditors should ponder this. It is in their interest to make such increases possible and not hinder them.

[Question] The reorientation of our foreign trade also concerns developing countries to some extent. How can cooperation with the countries be developed more swiftly?

[Answer] It is necessary to intensify economic cooperation with the so-called Third World countries because of the NATO sanctions against Poland and because we must buy from them the raw materials we are unable to buy in the socialist countries. We will try to buy materials directly from the developing countries that produce them and not through the developed countries. Meeting of intergovernment commissions and ad hoc contacts at government level help expand mutually advantageous cooperation with developing countries. I am convinced that such measures can speed up the development of our cooperation with these countries.

[Question] How will the pro-export character of our economy be developed in line with the 3-year plan? Much was said about this development in the past, but to no effect.

[Answer] Developing the pro-export character of our economy calls for structural changes. We can only initiate such changes in the next few years. The criteria for selecting special lines of export will be based on cost effectiveness analysis, and the program for developing or modernizing our production capacities will be based on these criteria.

The implementation of pro-export plans for the development of the economy requires not only the production of an adequate quantity of goods for export. Another important factor in economic development is to improve the effectiveness of exports.

This will depend on, among other things, the lowering of production costs, the degree to which production asserts are exploited, the economical use of raw and other materials, and finally, on the technical standard of the goods. This dictates the policies aimed at reducing the production costs of exported goods and better satisfaction of the customer's requirements. Another policy is to strive to obtain the most advantageous prices in convertible currency. The level of these prices depends on our industrial performance and on the drive of the foreign trade apparatus. The prices we obtain from our exports will be higher the better the quality of the goods and the trade services we offer, and the more punctual our supplies are.

These plans should remain, together with the implementation of the qualitative tasks of the plan, at the center of the attention of heads of ministries and economic organizations within industry and foreign trade. I would at the same time like to emphasize that the growth in the volume of exports, like the improvement of its effectiveness, should be on an equal footing. The shortage of convertible currency for the essential import of materials is the reason why we have not made full use of our production potential, which is consequently reflected in the effectiveness of the economy.

Aside from production growth for exports, the reduction in the capacity of production to consume imported materials -- that is, the further rationalization of imports -- is of great significance. During the past few months we have achieved a great deal in this area. The trends toward excessive import growth from capitalist countries have been checked although these activities have not always been accompanied by suitable efforts toward the effective rationalization of the consumption of raw and other materials imported from abroad, or of the measures taken to develop and stimulate an effective production which would replace imports.

We are not following an anti-import policy nor do we wish to make the development of our economy autarchic. This would be economic nonsense. However, the point is to import what is, above all, really essential to the proper functioning of the production apparatus and its further development. We must use imported raw and other materials, machines, and equipment economically and effectively, particularly in view of their constantly rising prices. The rationalization of imports depends precisely on this and is one of the basic measures to improve the general effectiveness of economic management. Such an improvement is an improvement in our standard of living. I would like everyone to understand this truth, especially our producers.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS PZPR'S BEJGER IN GDANSK

AU051220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 83 p 6

[Eduard Drabik report on an interview in Gdansk with Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee: "In a Day-to-Day Complicated Struggle"; date of interview not given]

[Text] The recent PZPR voivodship conferences have become a factor in restoring the party's authority and action ability and thus in consolidating the economic and political life in Poland. The ferocious antisocialist campaign unleashed by the counterrevolutionary forces some time ago was directed primarily against the party. A particularly sharp political struggle was being waged in Gdansk Voivodship where the adversary frequently resorted to the unscrupulous method of everyday harassment of PZPR functionaries and members, applying both psychological and physical terror. That is why we took advantage of our stay in Gdansk and asked Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee in Gdansk, for an interview.

The main subject of our discussion was questions concerning the consolidation of the party ranks and of the party's influence and leading role. Economic consolidation and the development of ideoeducational work and of party life are in the center of the party organizations' attention. A prominent role is also ascribed to political struggle against the class adversary. In the last 2 years, the membership base here has decreased by roughtly one-fourth. An important lesson drawn from that development has been that the first to leave the PZPR were people enrolled at the time of mass recruitments, people who had no ideological bonds with the party but only sought various advantages in it, joining its ranks out of careerist motives. The second large group is made up of those who were expelled or struck out for activities incompatible with membership in the party, passivity and nonfulfillment of tasks. It was necessary to effect consequential changes in the apparatus and to replace a large portion of functionaries by comrades who have acquitted themselves well. "On the other hand, the process of the expurgation of party ranks has strengthened the party organization, which has closed its ranks has strengthened the party organization, which has closed its ranks and become ideologically clear-cut. There are no longer any instances of factionalism. However, we must still deal with cases of ideological wavering," S. Bejger told us.

Economic Issues Are of Foremost Importance

The building of the voivodship's economic base -- shipyards, ports, fishing -- had overtaken by a great margin the development of the infrastructure. People from all around the country were moving into the voivodship's three cities -- Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot -- but housing construction, services, and the possibilities of after-work self-realization were lagging behind. This was the basis of the discontent.

"Economic issues are of foremost importance today. We are not in an easy situation because a great deal had been neglected in the past, especially in the social sphere. A lot of hard work lies in store for us also in renewing the voivodship's shipbuilding and fishing and in reconstructing the shipyards. We must use investments for a better utilization of our potentials. At present, the industrial potential is being used only 80 percent. In key plants we are short of manpower. The shipyards alone are short of some 8,000 people. Furthermore, we have a very low rate of shift work. Until recently we were threatened by unemployment," explains Comrade Bejger.

In the most important plants we have succeeded in raising labor productivity but it is still not enough, as even labor productivity was not very high in the past. In the V.I. Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, whole assembly lines are idle because of manpower shortage. The Paris communes shipyards, too, are short of some 2,000 workers and we could list additional important plants. In the key branches there is a shortage of people but not in private firms.

"The problem is one of transferring people to the key branches. We must build apartments and improve many things that had been neglected, including recreation, vacations, and cultural self-realization. We must also limit the possibilities for easy earnings in marginal branches of the economy. For this to happen we must regulate taxes and prices and pay only for genuine work. We are making great efforts in this direction," S. Bejger says.

Attention to Ideological Work

Aside from the development of production also, of extraordinary importance is the renewal and strengthening of intraparty life on Leninist foundations. The comrades of Gdansk Voivodship have done a great deal of work in this respect. In the past schoolings used to be formal affairs and gradually, as they came under fire from "Solidarity," party organizations were pushed into the defensive and into passivity. In many instances, even members' meetings stopped taking place.

"We are comprehensively strengthening ideological work and reintroducing the whole system of party education. We are increasingly paying attention to propaganda work and using enterprise radio, regional television, our own newspapers, as well as special leaflets and new bulletins for this end. We are beginning to see to enlarging the membership base. This is still difficult but committed workers are joining the party. From our experienced aktiv, we have formed groups to help organizations that had the biggest problems in the past. This reinforces contacts between party bodies and organizations," Comrade Bejger explains the situation.

Considering the situation in the recent past, the very fact that party education has been reintroduced means a lot. As we were told, it takes place regularly, once a month, for all PZPR members and candidate members. The staff of lecturers has been successfully renewed; two-thirds of its members are newly selected comrades. The first two classes have graduated from the voivodship party school. The evening university of Marxism-Leninism has resumed its activity.

Concrete steps are thus helping to cement party ranks, to gradually raise and strengthen the members' class-consciousness, and to imrpove their ideological training and influence among non-members of the party. All this will still require plenty of hard work and it would be an illusion to assume that everything is already in order and taking the right course. Recently in Katowice, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, warned against such premature judgments.

There Is No End to the Provocatuers' Attempts

"The adversary is not making it easy for us," St. Bejger said about this. "He is still trying to organize various actions against us. Last year he even made an attempt to provoke a demonstration in the V.I. Lenin shipyards. This January and February, in turn, there were attempts to provoke a demonstration near the dockers' monument. This is not at all difficult because at the end of the shift there are some 20,000 people leaving the shipyards at once. Some 100, possibly more, people stop to watch such a riot but the West presents this immediately as a mass demonstration.... In reality, however, this proves that the so-called underground has been politically neutralized and that people do not support antisocialist forces."

The uninitiated may be surprised that leaflets still do appear from time to time, that security bodies are liquidating secret printing shops and antistate broadcasting stations. Antisocialist forces were building for several years, with substantial assistance from the West, the networks of these installations, which are furnished with the latest in foreign equipment and are trying to carry on their activities. The known leaders of counterrevolutionary groups are being very careful, and highly paid lawyers assist them in this, not to come into conflict with the law. They are drawing various circles of intellectuals into the game and are finding the understanding and support of the Catholic clergy.

A special role in the political struggle that is still underway is played by the church and, above all, the higher clergy. The comrades in Gdansk told us frankly that they do not have the slighest intentions of waging a struggle against the believers but that no one will tolerate the antistate activities of a number of church dignitaries. It is an act that some clergymen are making illicit use of the churches and the pulpit not only to attack the normalization of life but to directly organize political demonstrations.

How this conforms with the proclaimed love for thy neighbor, this must be answered by the Polish believers themselves. For their proven antistate activities and for organizing demonstrations, two priests in Gdynia have been deprived of the possibility to continue to preach the "word of God" poisoned with vitriolic anticommunism. Not only in Gdynia has it happened that church services marked the beginning of street riots. It is no coincidence that in this voivodship, in which you will find churches everywhere, 52 new and pompous churches are being built. On the other hand, there are no people, no money, no cement, no steel, no auminum, no tiles, no wood...you name it... to build apartments and hospitals....

The preceding year of political struggle in Gdansk Voivodship has produced many positive things. First of all, the general situation has calmed down. Production, too, is gradually picking up steam. A great credit for all this goes to the PZPR and its concrete work. All of this also creates good prerequisites for a gradual stabilization of our Polish friends' political and economic life.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 'UNDERGROUND SOCIETY' CONCEPT

AU061254 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-4 Apr 83 pp 3-4

[Zbigniew Klejn article: "Logic of a Certain Program"]

[Excerpts] In his speech to the Sejm, Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, reaffirmed with authority that which is now becoming increasingly obvious and stressed that people's susceptibility to the slogans propagated by adventurous and opposition circles has radically decreased and that common sense and awareness that it is necessary and possible to solve our problems in an atmosphere of law and order and calm and through our own work and efforts are increasing. Nevertheless, as he said, there are still opposition forces which want to draw people, especially youth, into conspiratorial work.

For some months now Radio Free Europe has been promoting in its Polish program a new concept of opposition activity in the shape of a so-called underground society. The authors of this concept do everything to deny that it is simply a copy of the structure of the underground state as it existed during World War II because the present conditions are quite different. However, a closer analysis of this concept shows that its authors have expected to attract primarily young people who know nothing about war and occupation and who would like to experience a warlike "adventure," for which they continue to yearn, perhaps under the influence of movies and sensational literature.

These young people will often even fail to realize the nature of the dangerous trials of strength with the constitutional power apparatus. As the authors of the concept in question assert, what is supposed to be at stake is just the propagation of certain ideas and not any struggles, especially armed struggles. After people in the spirit of "Solidarity's ideas" and to engage in activities aimed at "eroding" the power apparatus. A clandestine center of the political opposition is to set the goals of such activities.

If only this project involved no more than just ideas! But no. The smooth words conceal certain organizational concepts of political and other struggles whose results may prove negative for all our people and most certainly disastrous for those engaged in them.

Consequently, appeals are being made to set up illegal schools in order to "supplement" state schools in the humanities. These illegal schools are to be modeled on the "courses" during the Hitlerite occupation. In the same way culture is to go underground because the opposition is still entertaining the hope that the bankrupt boycott of state institutions by certain artistic circles can be warmed up again.

The leaders of the opposition want "underground society" to exist until "victory," that is, for an infinitely long time. Contrary to what they assert, this state of affairs would plunge our people into permanent hatred, mistrust, uncertainty, disruption, and frustration. It would also help foster young people's cynicism and contempt for the reality of the country in which they have to live which they have to organize for the sake of a better future.

This means that the program in question meets the wishes of the most dogged external enemies of Poland because it carries the seeds of disruption of our society and of the weakening of our state. I am far from asserting that this is what former solidarity's still numerous champions and sympathizers, who find it difficult to come to terms (this is natural) with the fall of the organization to which they attached bona-fide hopes, want. Let us note that the leaders of the opposition continue to bank on these champions and sympathizers.

Unlike these champions and sympathizers, the underground opposition leaders have something else in mind. They must realize the logic of their activities and the applause -- not only verbal applause -- given them by their suspect foreign friends. After all, not inconsiderable sums of money "from the outside," as it is enigmatically said, continue to flow under the guise of the Ford, Rockefeller, and other foundations, which are just as "private" as is Radio Free Europe which constitutes the chief propaganda-organization tune of the opposition. The task -- in line with Reagan's official thesis -- is to sow unrest in Poland and thus inflict blows on the entire socialist system, which is proclaimed as the main enemy of the United States.

The activities of the opposition are being supported and financed by the West for the sole purpose of disintegrating the socialist system from within, using Poland as a fuse, and, consequently, of introducing the capitalist system on the ruins of the socialist system, because only ruins can make this possible. Such is the ultimate logic of these activities, which are a danger to the Poles, to Poland, and to the world and its security and peace.

It seems that the underground opposition leaders do not lose any sleep over this contingency. What worries them is that the majority of our people refuse to clearly support such concepts. Radio Free Europe realizes this and cites listeners' reservations on the subject from time to time.

Such reservations have been responsible for some modifications to the program in question as demonstrated by the declaration "Solidarity Today" published at the end of last January. Without giving up the concept of underground society, Radio Free Europe announced in a program beamed on 13 March 1983, the declaration has shifted the accent to the inevitability of confrontation with the power apparatus. This means that if the idea of "underground society" does not work, the old compromised slogans will be dug out: unrest, strikes (preferably general strikes), and dreams about forcing the socialist state to its knees. We are hard put to call this a program or a constructive alternative to the ninth party congress resolutions, which constitute a program for Poland "here and now."

Poland is and will be a socialist country, not because this is what some mythical power apparatus or the international balance of power want, but because the ideas of socialism are now part and parcel of the people's consciousness, despite past errors. There is no honest Pole who would not want to live in just sociopolitical system that ensures a free development of the state, society, and each citizen....

LE FIGARO SEES POLISH OPPOSITION 'RESURGENCE'

PM061931 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2/3 Apr 83 p 3

["B.M." dispatch: "The Opposition Is Resurfacing"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The democratic opposition in Poland -- and especially Solidarity -- seems to be experiencing a marked resurgence as spring starts. Solidarity's clandestine national commission has just published three statements. The first welcomes the prospect of the pope's visit -- which will, it hopes, be a visit "of peace and hope" -- and calls for all protest actions to be suspended throughout the visit. The second calls for symbolic demonstrations on 3 May -- the anniversary of the country's democratic constitution, with 2 minute's silence and Polish flags in the factories; and the third calls on the Solidarity workers to have no hesitation in celebrating Labor Day on 1 May.

Several hundred former internees and Mr Bednarz, the former clandestine Solidarity leader now in prison, have also appealed to Poles, urging them to continue the fight. Finally a Helsinki committee has just been set up in Warsaw with the job of condemning human rights violations.

It is true that the Catholic Church is keeping its sense of moderation. Cardinal Glemp has just sent a letter to a Sejm commission asking it to adopt a more democratic electoral law for lower-level elections and to encourage local self-management; moreover, all government representatives maintain that that is precisely their intention. Furthermore, the authorities have just shown relative clemency since Mrs Walentynowicz, Solidarity's "passionaria," was given a 15-month suspended prison sentence and released on Wednesday, albeit after 7 months preventive imprisonment.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH SFRY'S BOJANIC

Meeting With Obodowski

LD080542 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 7 April -- Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the Government Planning commission Janusz Obodowski received here today the Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Milenko Bojanic.

The two discussed the economic situation in both countries, positively evaluating the (?to) date development of the Polish-Yugoslav economic and trade cooperation. In the course of the meeting assumptions for further economic development of Poland and Yugoslavia were presented, as well as means for broadening mutual economic relations.

Poland's Minister for Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Poland Milivoje Maksic participated in the meeting.

Talks With Economic Representatives

LD080546 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr -- Yugoslav's Minister for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic met here today with representatives of the Polish economic circles.

About 100 representatives of economic ministries, scientific institutes and enterprises participated in the meeting. Minister Bojanic discussed the economic stabilization programme of his country and the economic relations of Yugoslavia with the EEC.

Poland's Minister for Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski and Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Poland Milivoje Maksic participated in the meeting.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MINORITIES' PLENUM 31 MAR

AU051640 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 31 March Bucharest joint plenum of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, to begin with I would like to extend to you, all participants in the plenums of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German nationality, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. (loud and prolonged applause)

As is well known, one of the greatest achievements of our socialist system is to have ensured full equality of rights between all citizens and sons of our common fatherland the Socialist Republic of Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

The democratic and revolutionary resolution of the nationality problem in our country, on the basis of principles of scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism, has eliminated forever any kind of national oppression, along with the bourgeois-landlord class oppression. (loud applause)

Socialism has ensured and ensures the full assertion of citizen's human personality, by guaranteeing the implementation of true equality among all working people in all fields.

First, the right to work and to equal remuneration for equal work is being ensured in accordance with principles of socialist equity and the principles of socialist remuneration on the basis of the work and work results of each citizen of our fatherland.

These rights are not only included in the Constitution but are actually implemented through the powerful development of the forces of production in all counties and many localities of our fatherland, something which ensures the true implementation of man's supreme right to work and equal remuneration. This is the most powerful achievement of our socialist society: the assertion of full equality of rights for all sons of the fatherland -- Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and others -- proceeding from the fact that all of us, regardless of the origin of our parents or our mother tongue, are citizens of a single fatherland; we are sons of Socialist Romania, we are members of a working people who are building socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

Second, the right to education free of charge is also ensured. Within this framework we ensure the real possibility to teach in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. The discussions in the plenums of the councils, including the joint plenum, referred to the number of schools and classes teaching in Hungarian, German, and other languages; hence I will not dwell on figures now; they are well known to you all. What I would like to stress, though, is that only socialism has managed, in a short period of time, to eliminate the backwardness in the field of education and culture.

Only socialism has managed to eliminate illiteracy, to generalize the compulsory 10-year education, to create equal conditions of education and to ensure that all youth and citizens of the fatherland master the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in all fields of activity.

Thus, the education in our fatherland, regardless of the language used, ensures the mastering of the common language of science, culture and human knowledge, the revolutionary language! (loud, prolonged applause)

Third, we carry out an intensive cultural-artistic activity to mold the socialist awareness of the working people and all our people, conscious builders of their own history and free, dignified, and independent future -- the communist future. We ensure the necessary material conditions for this cultural-artistic activity to be carried in the language of the nationalities. Proof of all this is the literature, press, theaters, radio, and television broadcasts and the large number of mass artistic groups using the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities; another proof is the broad participation in the "Song to Romania" festival of a great number of cultural-artistic groups and hundreds of thousands of citizens of our fatherland, including an important number of groups and citizens from among the coinhabiting nationalities. The comrades who addressed these plenums gave enough figures to bear this out and they are known to you all. Therefore, I will not dwell upon them now. However, I would like to stress that only our socialist society, by unswervingly implementing a nationality policy of full equality of rights, could ensure all conditions for literary, artistic, and cultural activity in the language of each nationality.

Of course, there are also many problems to be discussed in the field of economic, educational, and cultural activity. We dwelt upon them in greater detail at the national conference and the latest Central Committee plenum. The shortcomings and problems occurring in one or another field are common, regardless of the language used. There is still much to be done to eliminate certain shortcomings and failings and continuously improve our activity.

How right Comrade Ferencz Fazekas was when he said here that both the coal in Paroseni, the Jiu Valley, and the coal of Covasna or Oltenia require skilled people who know how to handle the combines and machines and how to work responsibly and with enthusiasm and warmth. Then they can solve any kind of problem commendably. Indeed, all machines speak the same language, nor do mathematics, physics, chemistry or biology speak different languages. They may be expressed or presented in various languages, but they actually speak only one language. Hence we must strive to master and develop mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and the most advanced technology in all fields and achieve a higher technology that can compete with the best at the international level, the more our society will develop and the true equality of rights prevail. (loud, prolonged applause)

There is room for improvement in education, too. We need people with better professional, technical, and scientific training, and we must do everything to ensure that our education meets the requirements of the current development stage and those set by the national conference.

Likewise, there are many good things -- as well as many things to be criticized -- in the field of literature, press, and radio-television. We would like to have a more combative and comprehensive process; we want a literature that expresses more actively the life and work of our people, builders of socialism, regardless of the language in which it is written. Literature must express the united work of the socialist builders in Romania and of our working people, closely united under RCP leadership, who ensure Romania's firm progress toward an ever more advanced civilization. This is the kind of literature and art we need; we must act firmly along these lines. (loud, prolonged applause)

Fourth, along with broadly developing the revolutionary workers' democracy and creating a new and democratic framework for the participation of the masses in running all sectors of activity we also ensure equal participation of broad masses and working people, including the nationalities, in running all fields of activity as well as their participation in all political, state, economic, and social bodies.

Many figures relating to this were presented during the plenums of the councils; they are well known to you all. There is no sector of activity without the presence and equal participation of working people from among the coinhabiting nationalities in the entire political and social life. The problem here is to continue to improve and increase the role of democratic bodies and of general meetings of working people -- in their capacity as owners, producers, end-users and true masters of the country -- in drafting the domestic and foreign policy and implementing the party program.

What can we say about this, comrades? We have important results here, our democratic bodies play an ever more resolute role in jointly resolving problems. Ownership of the means of production is equally shared by all working people, regardless of nationality. We have ownership by all the people in Romania, the working people's collectives are responsible for administering and developing this social ownership and each working man, regardless of nationality, is a collective owner, hence collective responsible for this property. Now, since he can also participate with social shares, the working man can also own a certain social part of a given property, which, as you well know, may be up to 30 percent. We also have cooperative ownership in agriculture and other sectors; this is also an equally important form of ownership, which plays a decisive role in developing agriculture and other economic sectors. Here, too, the cooperative members are owners and are jointly responsible for maintaining and developing this socialist property. Likewise, both forms of ownership represent the basis of our socialist society and we are dutybound to do everything to develop and strengthen it. The world actually knows only two essential kinds of ownership: On the one hand the bourgeois-landlord ownership -- that is, the ownership of the rich, who owned, or continue to own in many countries, the means of production, something which actually led to the division of the world into exploiting and exploited classes. On the other, there is socialist ownership, ownership by all the people. Nowhere, in our country or elsewhere, today or in the past, was the factory divided according to ownership by a given nationality. In the countries with captialist ownership the factory is owned by a group of shareholders of various nationalities; many such enterprises today are multinational companies. In our country, and generally speaking in the socialist countries, the factory or plant is the common or cooperative property of the working people. There are two kinds of property: property where the working people -- that is, the producers -- are owners of the means of production and use them to their benefit and to the benefit of all the people; and capitalist property, based on oppression and exploitation, in which a handful of people oppress the great majority of workers and the respective peoples and use that property for the enrichment of a limited number of people, as a form of exploitation and oppression. They also use that property to oppress and subject other nations and peoples, within the colonialist and imperialist system. We have opted for a new kind of property. It cannot be divided according to national origin; it is divided according to the way it serves the people or group of people. Our socialist property serves the people! All working people, practically all the people, are owners of the means of production and the entire national wealth! This property is the basis of socialism and communism; it ensures the well-being and happiness of the people and fulfillment of the golden dream of communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

I have stated on many occasions, including at the national conference in December, that our party has resolved the nationality problem, proceeding from the principles of scientific-socialism and the Marxist-Leninist concept, in a democratic way. We have achieved true equality of rights, a reason for our party and socialist state to be proud, thus again demonstrating the superiority of socialism and of the scientific-socialist concept on attaining new relations of friendship, brotherhood, and equality among people. (loud applause)

I repeat on this occasion, too, that we would like to have the minorities in other countries enjoy at least the same rights as exist in Romania. We will do everything to develop and always ensure the best conditions for asserting the equality of rights and ensuring the participation of all the fatherland's sons in building a dignified and free life and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of Romania! (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

It is necessary to do everything to commendably fulfill the 1983 plan in industry, agriculture, and other sectors. The successful implementation of plan provisions this year is decisive for the entire 5-year plan. We have all necessary conditions for this! I would particularly like to stress, at this meeting, too, the enthusiastic creative activity of workers, peasants, intellectuals, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people who are working in full unity to fulfill this year's plan, with the conviction that this meets the vital interests of our nation and of our free and happy future. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are carrying out a broad overall activity to cut back on material expenditures and their share in the social product and to increase the national income.

Intensive work is being done to draw up a special program to increase the productivity of social work in all sectors. We proceed from the fact that the question of labor productivity is decisive for reducing material expenditures and increasing the national income. The cost of work involved in extracting coal, oil and raw materials or producing metals and chemical products will be passed on to other products using them. In the last instance, labor productivity is the decisive factor for cutting back on material expenditures and saving materials; it means saving work and manpower. Increasing labor productivity is the decisive element of successfully building socialism and communism in our fatherland! (loud, prolonged applause)

We must resolutely act to raise the profitability of each sector and powerfully increase economic efficiency. Let us resolutely apply the new economic mechanism in all its aspects, as I stressed at the latest plenum of our party Central Committee.

We must pay particular attention to the quality of our products. We must do everything to turn out ever better products, which can compete with any kind of similar products at the world level. But this issue of quality should be approached responsibly in all sectors, beginning with the coal, ores, oil, and raw materials; since, just to give an example, if we produce coal with more calories and less waste, we will give more and cheaper energy to the country; if we produce purer oil, we attain a better quality. This obviously applies to all sectors.

I stress this because the problem of quality cannot be approached only in the processing sectors; it begins with raw materials and continues up to the final touches to the form it reaches the consumers. We must ensure the appropriate quality of work in all sectors, and there are quite a few of these sectors!

This is a primary requirement of the current stage of our social development and one of the key tasks set by the party national conference for a new quality of work and life and for attaining the target of transition to a new development stage of the country.

The question of better utilizing raw materials and our people's work is closely connected with the question of quality.

Likewise, I would like to mention again the need to pay greater attention to the cadres and their qualification and requalification as well as to raising the professional and technical-scientific level of the working people as a decisive prerequisite for implementing all other tasks I referred to. Without ensuring cadres with a high professional and technical level -- workers, engineers, technicians, and peasants -- we cannot commendably carry out any of the tasks I have just mentioned. The activity of the people is decisive for our entire economy! The people decide how we shall solve all our problems; hence, our work, everybody's work, must aim at continuously raising the training of all people. Each of us must understand that we must make steady efforts to raise our professional, scientific-technical, political and ideological levels. These are decisive prerequisites for the development of our socialist society! (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to remind you on this occasion, too, of the need to commendably carry out the foreign trade activity of exports and production-sharing with the socialist countries, developing states and the developed capitalist countries and ensure Romania's active participation in the international division of labor. For our country, which imports a large volume of raw and other materials, the continuous improvement of foreign trade and exports is a very important prerequisite for ensuring everything required by the smooth development of the entire economy.

In general, the unswerving implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference and the fulfillment of the party program are the decisive factor and basic prerequisite for ensuring the necessary conditions to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. Only by powerfully raising the national income and the national wealth in general can we ensure the necessary means both for our country's overall development and for the continuous increase in the people's material and intellectual well-being. These problems are of equal concern for all working people, regardless of nationality. We cannot discuss any problem without realizing that we must do everything to unite all the people's efforts to implement the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and continuously develop the technical-material base of our fatherland.

We must also work to improve social relations and continue to develop the revolutionary workers democracy. We must pay greater attention to the political-educational work of molding the new man. In carrying out this activity in the languages of the nationalities, we must speak, as I have often said in the past, the same ideological and political language: the language of the revolutionary, materialist, dialectical, and historical concept of world and life.

We must do everything to raise the political, ideological, cultural and educational level of all citizens of our fatherland. We have a wonderful framework for this activity: all kinds of state and public institutions. I would like to particularly mention the important role played by the "Song to Romania" festival, which offers a wonderful framework for the broad participation of the people's masses and all citizens, regardless of nationality, in the cultural-artistic activity, not merely as participants but as creators of the new, revolutionary and socialist culture of our fatherland. (loud, prolonged applause)

There is no doubt that this activity will continue to be carried out in various languages.

However, I would like to stress again that in the ideological, political, and educational activity there is room for only one language: the language of the revolutionary concept, of scientific socialism and dialectical-historical materialism. It is undoubtedly necessary, and we wish to have, a great variety of styles and forms in art and literature. But this variety, which must reflect or divert attention from the political-ideological content of each political-educational activity.

We should adopt a combative and intransigent attitude toward any retrograde and mystical concepts; we should give a firm riposte to any manifestation of nationalism, chauvinism, anti-Semitism and other forms in which the concepts of exploiting classes and other reactionary concepts may manifest themselves.

It is all the more necessary to take such a firm position now, when we witness a reactivation of the most reactionary forces and neofascism at the international level. These forces are trying to launch a new antisocialist and anticommunist crusade. The neofascist and reactionary circles are carrying out an intensive campaign of disinformation and slandering of socialist countries and socialism in general. This campaign is actually connected with the intensification of the arms race and with the policy of oppressing the developing countries. Romania herself was not spared such a campaign of slander and disinformation. Many comrades talked about this in their speeches to the plenums. It is necessary to firmly reject and unmask the activity of these reactionary, neofascist and revanchist circles. Let us never forget that the reactionary circles and the exploiting classes have always sought to sow discord between working people of various nationalities in order to be able to oppress them all more easily. They even tried to set various peoples at loggerheads in order to dominate them. The unity of working people, regardless of nationality, has always been and continues to be today the guarantee of victory in the revolutionary struggle against oppression and for social and national freedom and for building a new system, without oppressors -- a system of free people, masters of their destinies and the riches of their fatherland. (loud, prolonged applause]

Unfortunately, these slandering, chauvinistic and anti-Semitic actions are still being heeded by some people; there are still some less educated people or people who do not properly understand the development of human society, today's realities, and tomorrow's prospects that fall prey to this propaganda of reactionary circles. Of course, we are also guilty of not being active enough and not taking appropriate action to help these people understand realities and remind them -- in the case of the younger ones, explain to them -- of the past class and national oppression. We should help them properly understand the great achievements attained by our people, closely united under the leadership of our Communist Party, so that they can reject any such actions of reactionary and imperialist circles.

We need not ask ourselves too many questions, comrades; we need not search too far in order to understand how things were in the past and how they are today. Of course, the chauvinist propaganda of reactionary nationalist circles is pretty varied. In the past, for example, they said that Romania did nothing to develop the industry and that the localities inhabited by the coinhabiting nationalities have no jobs to offer.

Since we powerfully developed our industry, they are beginning to say that this creates the danger of denationalization [deznationalizare] and that it was better when man was isolated in his village and knew nothing than now, when he works in a factory or in an educational or research institute, thus joining a new environment which broadens his horizons. Such people assert that it was better in the past than now, when each citizen acquires new horizons about the world and life, makes new friends, establishes new relations and begins to understand better and directly that he only has one enemy -- namely the oppressors, imperialists and reactionaries; that all working

people, regardless of nationality, are his friends; and that he must work and cooperate in full unity. (loud applause)

It is true that their number is small, but there are still some people who claim that there is another danger, namely that Romanian girls will marry Hungarian boys and vice versa Hungarian girls marry Romanians, or Germans marry Romanians and vice versa. This has already happened in the past; actually this has been the case for the hundreds of years Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and Serbs have lived together in these lands; the young ones have always married within the same nationality or with other nationalities. What is so bad in this? Does such a marriage affect any nationality or the rights of any nationality? At the worst, we will have healthier, more beautiful, and more intelligent children and this will be good for all our people. (loud, prolonged applause)

Therefore, comrades, we should proceed from assessing realities and the concerns of our party and state to ensure best conditions for the equal assertion of all citizens. There is room for all our citizens to work in Romania. We do not want anybody to leave the country. Of course, we cannot force somebody to stay, but we are doing everything to help those who want to leave, stay here, where their parents live and where they were born, to work and carry out an activity that will ensure a good, dignified and free free life for them, here, in Romania, not elsewhere. Nobody can have a better life elsewhere! (loud applause)

I believe we should be more active in this respect, and this does not apply only to a certain nationality but is a more general problem, since there are some people who believe that if they go to a more developed country they will have better conditions or higher incomes. These are illusions, comrades! It is hard to talk about a better and more dignified life where there are 30 million unemployed today. I am referring to the developed capitalist countries in the Common Market and the United States. We do not forsee, at least for a pretty long time to come, reaching a situation in which we have unemployment and are not able to ensure equal work conditions for everybody.

On the contrary, in view of the programs to develop the forces of production, we will ensure equal work conditions for all sons of our fatherland in various socioeconomic sectors; but each person will be able to work in any field of activity in accordance with his training and skills.

I repeat, the road to education and training for each sector is open to everybody, both in their own language and in any other educational institute. We do not practice any kind of national or other discrimination and will never accept such a thing. Only the skill and capacity to learn, work in a given profession or carry out an intellectual activity at the highest level are and will continue to be the sole criteria for assessing each person's activity.

In this respect we must jointly work to improve our society. As I said at the national conference, we do not believe that we have reached the limit of improvement. Actually, there will never be a limit in the improvement and development of social relations. We shall always have to work to remove what is old and outdated, in order to find new forms of progress, promote what is new and create the best conditions for the manifestation of the members of society, for the full assertion of the human personality under equal conditions, and, in this framework, the assertion of the personality of each member of our society. This is the socialist society we wish to build in all fields, in all its aspects.

We have many achievements. Therefore, we must act in full unity to use all our work capacity to build an ever better and more dignified society, which can ensure the best living and work conditions for all people. (loud, prolonged applause)

We must always bear in mind that all working people, all citizens, regardless of nationality, are free and equal sons of a common fatherland, have the same rights and must work in full unity, within the socialist democracy and unity front, to build the life they want for themselves here, in Romania, to ensure the flourishing of our fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to strengthen its independence and sovereignty! This will guarantee our people's free future! (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that these plenums, the joint meeting and the discussions held on these occasions will contribute to better understanding all problems and will intensify the activity of our party-state organizations and all working people's collectives to strengthen unity around the party and its policy and implement our domestic and foreign policy. I am convinced that, once back at your working places, each one of you will do everything to contribute, together with the collectives to which you belong, to implementing the party program and ensuring the more powerful development of our fatherland. (loud, prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I wish you all success in your entire activity, much health and happiness. (loud, prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unity, all those present stand up and cheer prolongedly for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.)

OPREA MEETS SFRY, POLISH, HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS

AU071849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/4/1983 -- On April 7, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received successively Rade Ravlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee of Energy and Industry of Yugoslavia, Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and Mehes Lajos, minister of industry of Hungary, who participated in the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Commission for General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member Countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Building Equipment for Nuclear Power Plants, that took place in Bucharest. During the interview, new possibilities were discussed for the development of the economic and technical collaboration, and the increase of mutual goods deliveries between Romania and the respective countries. In that context the wish was expressed to raise the cooperation in and specialization of machine building to a higher level, to mutual interest, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. The talks were attended by Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry.

PLO PHOTO EXHIBITION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU071848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/4/1983 -- An exhibition of Palestinian photographs and posters presenting aspects of the Palestinian people's struggle for preserving its national being, for achieving its legitimate right to have its own independent state, as well as images of its life and work was opened in Bucharest on April 7. Journalist Craciun Ionescu and Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest referred in the brief speeches they made during the inauguration festivity to the relations of friendship, collaboration, and active solidarity established between the RCP and the PLO, between the Romanian people and the Arab Palestinian people.

V. ZARKOVIC VENEZUELAN VISIT CONTINUES

Talks on International Topics

LD081210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1037 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 8 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins have both reiterated Nicaragua's full right to an independent choice of its course, a course won in the revolution. They have urged the solution of all foci of crises through direct talks between the sides in conflict.

The above was presented yesterday, Thursday, during the Zarkovic-Herrera talks. The talks were devoted to international topics and they reflected many similarities in views in certain basic questions of the present-day world.

President Herrera said that Venezuela, the country of the continent's liberator Simon Bolivar, is among the most active champions of Latin America's integration. Referring to the role of the Andean pact, he set out that the grouping has in the more recent years gone beyond strictly economic problems. The Venezuelan president assessed the situation in Central America as a very dangerous focus of international conflicts. He said that Venezuela, together with the other active nations, including Mexico, Colombia and Panama, will endeavour to help salvage peace and will resist every form of the use of force and foreign intervention.

Vidoje Zarkovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation yesterday had a number of meetings with representatives of the other political structures of friendly Venezuela.

Zarkovic met, at the Yugoslav Embassy yesterday evening, with representatives of ten thousand or so Yugoslav emigrants who settled in Venezuela in the period between the two wars.

Zarkovic ends his visit to Venezuela tomorrow, Saturday. The Yugoslav-Venezuelan communique is expected to be released here in Caracas on the same day.

Expansion of Economic Cooperation

LD071230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Venezuela will expand economic cooperation especially in the field of oil industry. This was agreed at talks between Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic and Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mining Calderon Berti.

A Yugoslav state delegation is in Caracas since Tuesday. Zarkovic and his host, Venezuelan President Herrera Campins, discussed all world problems yesterday, and bilateral cooperation as well.

Yugoslavia offered equipment for the exploitation of Venezuelan oil, as well as its refineries to process oil which is being exported by Venezuela. At their talks Zarkovic, his associates and Minister Calderon reached agreement of principle to intensify cooperation by means of tied commodity deals. Exchange of Venezuelan oil for some products of Yugoslav chemical, machine building and other industries were especially spoken of. Minister Calderon will visit Yugoslavia to examine all conditions at the spot.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia member yesterday visited Venezuela's parliament, where he was welcomed by President Dr. Godfredo Gonzalez. Last night Zarkovic also met presidential candidates of the two strongest parties -- of COPEI [Social Christian Party] Caldera and of the Democratic Action Lusinchi. Zarkovic yesterday visited also the Supreme Court and talked with leaderships of other political parties in Venezuela.

The press here today points to President Tito's historical role in the formation of new Yugoslavia and emphasizes that Zarkovic is one of the first statesmen given honorary keys of the city of Caracas.

ZERI I POPULLIT NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ATTACK CITED

LD071454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG) -- By launching a strong attack on the Movement of Nonalignment, alleging that it serves the interests of the super powers, the daily organ of the ruling Albanian Party of Labour, ZERI I POPULLIT, has sided with those who seek to prevent the economic, emancipation and independence of the developing countries.

The Tirana daily used the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries as an occasion to make its attack although it had failed completely to inform the Albanian public about the holding and the decisions of the New Delhi gathering and the number of its participants.

The daily in fact merely echoed the often repeated words of Enver Hoxha, the head of the Tirana regime, that the movement "has never stood up to protect the jeopardised and violated interests of peoples."

ZERI I POPULLIT attacks the nonaligned countries' struggle for a new equitable economic order as "grist for the imperialists mill", alleging that it involves a theory borrowed from the "arsenals of the Yugoslav revisionists."

There is no originality in the claims of Albania's chief Enver Hoxha and his mouthpiece, for they have been taken over from the most extreme wings of both blocs. ZERI I POPULLIT has thus identified itself with bloc interests and efforts aimed at paralysing, if not destroying, the Movement of Nonalignment as the counter-balance of bloc hegemony and as an independent factor in international relations.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

AU080728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Dragan Petrovic interview with Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation With Hungary; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Mandic, both sides in the Yugoslav-Hungarian summit talks very positively assessed the development of economic cooperation. In separate talks with Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian minister of finance and president of the Hungarian side of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, you certainly had an opportunity to make detailed assessments.

[Answer] I think that some qualitative determinants exist in the cooperation between our two countries.

I will mention only two facts: The first is that we have now achieved an almost complete equilibrium in this cooperation. Not so long ago, there was considerable disequilibrium which it may be said was at the expense of our country.

The second qualitative fact is that so-called higher forms of cooperation prevail in our economic cooperation, above all, respective forms of joint production. I think that joint production and other forms of such cooperation account for some 40 percent of overall cooperation. I am stressing this because we believe that precisely the development of such lasting forms of economic cooperation is the way to base our cooperation on firmer foundations and assume long-term prospects.

This means it is not only a matter of selling or buying, but really of a much higher quality of cooperation which is a guarantee that the economic relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary will assume an increasingly long-term nature. Both we and the Hungarians are striving for this.

However, although we note with pleasure that economic cooperation between our two countries is developing in a satisfactory way, it must be said that certain problems exist, which, I am convinced, we will master successfully. Let me mention only a few things. For instance, certain problems appear from time to time in the field of financial relations. I would define them as a certain slowness in implementing some obligations, although this is partly understandable considering that both out country and our economy and the Hungarian economy are passing through rather complex situations imposed by an overall very grave economic situation in the world. Problems of liquidity are present on both sides. I am convinced, however, that we will successfully master this.

I would also mention another example. A certain lack of balance appears in the structure of this cooperation. We are striving to achieve a certain appropriate structure of overall cooperation, although overall relations are more important than anything else. I think that there are certain difficulties and checks in the field of tourism, as well as transportation and in the construction industry.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU261616 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Several news items which you, dear listeners, have heard in our news review confirm the fact that in the last few years the international situation has been constantly and chronically intensifying. Detente is based on a balance of the military power of the two superpowers and their blocs. This was stated, among other things, by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium in his talk with the Novi Sad sociopolitical aktiv and with officers of the Novi Sad garrison. Grlickov also said the following:

The rather gloomy picture of the international situation could not but influence our international position. At the end of last year, the process of halting the tendencies of a certain weakening of our international position began. The halting of this process is the result primarily of our country's determination to embark with its own forces on solving problems, while preserving, in doing this, its own basic historic values: socialist selfmanagement, the equality of the peoples and nationalities and a nonaligned foreign policy. The world has accepted this orientation of ours with great respect, particularly our resolute readiness to come, primarily with our own forces, out of our economic and other difficulties.

This has influenced and continues to influence Yugoslavia's international position.

The attempts to destabilize Yugoslavia in the so-called post-Tito period have not been and will not be realized, Aleksandar Grlickov stressed.

CROAT LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS SESSION HELD

Vrhovec Gives Introductory Report

LD062352 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] At a session chaired by Jure Bilic, the members of the Croat LC Central Committee discuss current ideological and political trends and the tasks of the LC. The introductory report on this was submitted by Josip Vrhovec, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium. Branko Bosnjak and Milan Puljiz report from the building of the sociopolitical organizations in Zagreb:

The preparations for this session took a long time and numerous organs and bodies of the Craot LC took part in them. The aim, Josip Vrhovec noted, is not only to offer more resolute opposition to ideological trends opposed to self-management and the LC, but to eradicate thoroughly such trends and prevent them from influencing the working people and especially the young. In stepping up such critical discussion we must not forget the major results achieved in carrying out the material and social transformation and the role in international relations and all else that has spread Yugoslavia's fame in the world. It is essential that the LC should [word indistinct] its strategic orientations and everything else may change if it is unable to resist Marxist criticism and the demands of social practice.

He also assessed the economic situation.

The LC and the working people must understand the spirit of the current difficulties. Should they fail to do so, they will attribute all the difficulties to the system and in that case the clarity of view will be gone and the trust in socialist self-management lost. When we speak about the socialist forces and trends, Vrhovec recalled, we usually mention spiritual production, culture, science, information, education, and so forth, but these processes are conditioned by disruptions in socioproductive relations. Consequently the LC must monitor and keep explaining the whole of the social situation.

[Begin Vrhovec recording] To the LC (?the question is) what is happening to fundamental social relations? This is particularly important when we speak about [words indistinct] the right of the working class to control and administer the fruits of its labor. [passage indistinct] The problems that emerge within this framework, and are of particular importance in the present situation, not only represent an obstacle to the country's successful material production, they weaken the strength of Yugoslav fellowship and the equality of nations and nationalities. One of these problems is reflected in the clash of interests between republican particularisms and the unitarist view of federalism, which often makes it impossible to coordinate decisions essential for the efficient functioning of the unified economic system. In fact, we are talking about the need for the fullest practical affirmation of the kind of criteria on the basis of which the republics will see that their interest lies in the constant strengthening of fellowship instead of putting fellowship in the service of their particularist interests. [end recording]

Economic difficulties [words indistinct] will persist, and that creates an atmosphere that favors the opposition forces. These forces, Vrhovec said, are not strong and lack a basis in society. There is no substantial response to them in the working class, but they could nevertheless cause more damage if the LC found itself on the defensive. He drew attention to the important role played by social sciences and especially by Marxist centers. It is important to cultivate critical awareness of oneself and one's own achievements and revolutionary program; that is the way to deprive one's adversaries -- all those who wish to misuse science and sceintific thought -- of arguments.

[Begin Vrhovec recording] Today we are discussing the difficulty of the social struggle for the development of socialism and for the building of a new life. If we are to understand fully all the contradictions of this struggle and be able to see our own shortcomings and mistakes, we must continue ceaselessly to assess every aspect of this struggle ideologically, so that our social and political action can proceed (?in a critical manner) and be aimed at special themes and goals.

The Yugoslav communist movement has always aimed its criticism at its own shortcomings, at those difficulties in our development that had to be eliminated. This is what we are doing this time, too. It would be quite wrong if the whole picture of all the areas of our life were to be seen as black due to the black marks on which we have focused our attention. On the contrary, by being sharply critical of our shortcomings in the struggle for their elimination we must rely on the numerous and great achievements made in the course of our development and work so far, and above all on those inalienable values that characterize our system, by virtue of which it is a progressive, democratic system whose central aspect is the people's interests. [end recording]

The forces opposed to self-management and the LC have been successful in establishing links across the republican borders. There has particularly been a revival of the ghosts of nationalism, which are distressed, ostensibly, each about the fate of their own people, threatened by the attack by another people. They have mistrust, hatred, and antisocialism in common.

[Begin Vrhovec recording] The passiveness on the ideological front of the LC was also reflected during the past period in the fact the nationalist arguments were spread, even through the public information media, and yet no sharp, direct, and public replies were given to them. That caused confusion in the ranks of the LC and [words indistinct] among the working people. The LCY Central Committee was compelled to devote its last two sessions to these questions. At these sessions it critically assessed [word indistinct] opportunism, proceeding from the view that nationalism was not a phenomenon whose character was local, that its class, counterrevolutionary aims concern the whole of the Yugoslav area, and that the action of the LC as a whole of its parts must be ideologically uniform.

The struggle against nationalism must be waged resolutely and in a principled manner primarily in one's own environment, but one should also be involved in the common ideopolitical action which the whole of the LC is waging to suppress all nationalism on Yugoslav soil and expose the perfidious forms of their activity. Without this, the LC would find itself exposed to the threat of ideological disintegration, which would threaten its leading ideopolitical role on the Yugoslav scale, and encourage the disintegrational processes in other speheres of Yugoslavia's social life as well. This is of particular importance today. [end recording]

He warned about the attempts being made by the churches to identify themselves with their peoples and about the other forms of clericalism. He mentioned the Djogo affair, the novel about Goli Otok, the pamphlet entitled "Noz" ("Knife"), the drama and play "Golubnjaca," and said that all these attempts were aimed at blackening the national liberation struggle and the LC.

He particularly condemend the intrigues in connection with Krleza and all the attempts to minimize his revolutionary and artistic role, as well as the role played by the left intelligentsia in general.

The list of these and similar themes is long. A great deal of that failed to attract the attention of the LC, which mostly concerned itself with material creativity. Now however, the LC is paying more attention in all the republics and provinces to the trends on the ideological front. Vrhovec also assessed the state of affairs and the relations in the public information media:

[Begin Vrhovec recording] On the whole, there has been no crude manifestation of antisocialist trends in the public information media in Croatia; there have been no major editorial policy mistakes with the exception of the weekly DANAS. However, manifestations of ideological neutralism, passivity, and creative impotence; trends betraying bourgeois mentality, group property behavior, petit bourgeois anticulture; and attempts to act as an arbiter in society, to act on the basis of political partnership, and so forth have been in evidence to a greater or lesser extent in the public information media in our own republic as well.

The harmonization and cooperation of editorial policy on the basis of the same ideological orientations between different newspapers in the same newspaper publishing houses has emerged as a particular problem. [passage indistinct] since newspaper publishing houses, radio, and television are primarily oriented toward producing political material, political coordination, and its influence on the entire activity of these houses should be much more in evidence.

In clearing up these matters, the LC sought to activate to the maximum the work of the basic organizations of the LC and of action conferences; to increase the ideopolitical responsibility and involvement of Communists in the information media, to see that, in their profession, journalists are behaving like communists and not as a profession inside the LC, which would inevitably lead to privileges, positions, and [word indistinct]. In our aktiv particular stress has been placed on the need for the involvement of communist journalists in the further development of self-management relations in their organizations of associated labor, because if they are divorced from their own self-management practices they are unable to judge and interpret correctly the self-management practices of others. [end recording]

He also spoke about the young generation and about sport and our cultural and entertainment life. The young should be guided in such a way that it is ready to emerge from the world of education into the world of work and self-management. In sport there is too much haphazardness, owing to it being dominated by managerial and private interests. The cultural and entertainment life is dominated by preoccupation with fashion and by petit bourgeois values, and so forth.

[Begin Vrhovec recording] The session of the Central Committee will be a step forward in making the LC capable of ideopolitical action as long as we are more consistent in applying, in the course of our social practice, all that we decide here.

We do not want an ideologically pluralist, but an ideologically homogeneous LC. Very complex [word indistinct] tasks lie ahead of our [word indistinct] and only an LC which is ideologically capable and capable of action will be able to lead the struggle for their realization and direct our further development along Tito's path. [end recording]

This was stated by Josip Vrhovec in his introductory report at the 10th session of the Croat LC Central Committee on ideological trends in society and in the LC.

'Serious Analysis' at Meeting

LD062353 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A session is being held in Zagreb today of the Croatian LC Central Committee which began this morning and the discussion is still in progress. Branko Bosnjak reports on the afternoon's work of the session:

[Bosnjak] The large number of speakers who took part in the discussion following the opening speech showed how wrong some assessments were which maintained that the theme of this session of the Croatian LC Central Committee was tardy or even imposed. A serious and systematic analysis was made of ideological activity from various viewpoints, from its foundation in associated labor, in economic relations in our society, to ideological fronts in science, culture, information media and among young people.

The common denominator of most of the discussions was the emphasized need to move on from discussions and identification of mistakes to decisive and well-conceived social action. It was stressed in the discussion that it is dangerous when the forums of the LC hold fruitful sessions without continuing action in the social base. There are reasons for activity, particularly for activity which would make a self-critical and serious, analytical assessment of all forms of defeatism and withdrawal from the ideological struggle by members of the LC themselves. Never before, it was stressed in the discussion, has such a fierce struggle been waged on public platforms, in public places, and in the information media on questions which are vital for our social perspective.

We must not lose sight of the fact that a part of domestic noninstitutional opposition should be seen in the context of world events, because long-since superseded ideological solutions are being brought out. We must bear in mind that the spectre of neoconservatism is going round the world and has concealed itself behind the idea that we are already in a post-ideological society. Criticism is expressed of solutions which the LCY itself has announced at certain social intervals, attempting to question the basic self-managing direction.

In the same way, it was stressed in the discussion, it should not be forgotten that the LCY possibly talks too much about what it does not stand for, and too little about what specific social solutions it supports. No one in this society can offer better or more promising solutions and programs, and in this respect the LC enjoys the great confidence of the working class. But it is also necessary to establish in clear Marxist terms the sources of deviant and hostile activity and to distinguish our own mistakes from those which are foreign and unacceptable to our society.

Bilic Addresses Session

LD062354 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The 10th session of the Croatian LC Central Committee was held in Zagreb today. During the session, which with two breaks lasted a full 10 hours, in addition to the opening speech of Josip Vrhovec, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, on ideological trends in society and the tasks of the LC, 26 speakers took part in the discussions. At the end of the session Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, delivered a speech. Pero Cimbur provides details of the session:

[Cimbur] From everything that was said at today's session of the Croatian LC Central Committee it can be concluded that we do not want an ideologically pluralistic but an ideologically homogeneous LC. The ideological unity of the LC will be founded on its social involvement and through the strengthening of internal democratic relations, including here the democratic cadres policy of the LC. Ideological unity must be based on democratic centralism and active communication, which in the LC goes in two directions: from the influence of the party base in creating party policy to the implementation of decisions reached in the whole LC. It was stressed at the session that only an LC capable ideologically and in action will be able to lead the struggle for its realization and to direct our further development along Tito's path.

Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, also spoke at the end of today's session, saying:

[Begin Bilic recording] And now what is happening on the ideological question which arises out of the economic sphere, so to speak. The ideological questions which arise from the social superstructure of consciousness [word indistinct] mutually linked. I would just like to point out that the present discussion, just like former discussions, at this 10th, 9th session of the LC and the LCY, is one of unity, and we must not forget what we have discussed since the congress. The question arises as to whether, from the congress to the present day and (?from) the last LCY plenum, practice has been changed or not in this sphere. Certainly the aggressiveness has been somewhat quietned, but many things are recurring.

We must ask the question, Why do things recur? Of course, we cannot expect that this will change overnight because of the relation of forces. That is why it seems to me that the present phase of seriousness in social analysis and criticism, and even more so the revolutionary action and revolutionary behavior -- this spirit which reigns today and which has reigned today at this Central Committee meeting -- it seems to me that it would be a good thing if this spirit could be imbued in the Croatian LC and working [word indistinct] and if our public platforms, all public platforms, could analyze and present our political public life in this way.

Puharic Warns of 'Togetherness'

AU071413 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt from speech by Branko Puharic at the session of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC in Zagreb on 6 April -- recorded]

[Text] The concept of brotherhood and unity as the basic value of our socialist revolution is much wider and comprehensive.

The brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities has not arisen only as an expression of the suffering and struggles for one's own freedom through the centuries; within our historical and socioeconomic context it has affected our fate. The brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities has grown as a result of the joint struggle and desire to build a new socialist society.

Therefore brotherhood and unity is a relationship among our peoples and nationalities that ties them within a revolutionary transformation. It is, for instance, unnecessary to mention what importance Comrade Tito attached to this value of our revolution, but one should nevertheless recall the fact that there was no serious political speech of his in which he did not speak about this value of our revolution.

The concept of togetherness, if it relates to such links among our peoples and nationalities, can have a political sense and reason. It is another matter, unfortunately, when some comrades speaking about the togetherness of our peoples and nationalities simplify matters reducing them to bureaucratic normative vulgarity and a technocratic approach, so that it appears that we are living together only because this is dictated by exclusively economic reasons. If such a concept of togetherness is offered as a substitute for the political category of brotherhood and unity, it is, objectively speaking, not only a basis on which individual nationalisms may sprout, but can also be fruitful ground for the growing of any kind of anti-communist counterrevolution.

KOSOVO LEADERS RECEIVE GENERAL STAFF CHIEF

AU071847 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Kolu Siroka, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, today received Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his colleagues, who are visiting the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, was also present. Petar Gracanin informed Kolj Siroka about the defense capability of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army and their close cooperation with units of the all-people's defense and social self-defense.

Kolj Siroka thanked the chief of staff and his collaborators for the detailed information in this field and pointed out the obligations and further duties of the Yugoslav People's Army in depending socialist, self-managed, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia and the community of equal nations and peoples.